# PC Range II

**AEG** OLYMPIA

# **Operating instructions**

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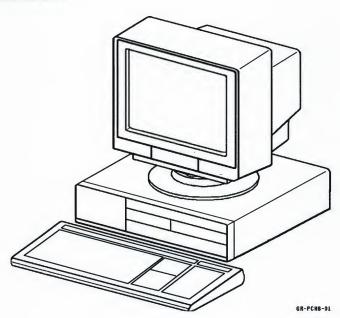
### **Congratulations**

on having chosen a computer from the AEG Olympia Olystar PC range.

You now own a computer system which possesses all of the latest technological and ergonomical developments.

This operating instruction manual will enable you to make use of the system in the shortest possible time.

AEG Olympia Office GmbH AO/OE 11 Dokumentation Postfach 960 2940 Wilhelmshaven



### Important information

The action to be taken in the case of damage to goods during transport is explained at the end of this manual.

# Congratulations

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### **General information**

This section provides a general introduction to the operation and functions of the computer, and describes the preparatory work to be carried out to make your computer functional.

### Unpacking, assembling and positioning the computer

When unpacking and assembling the computer system, follow the instructions provided with each piece of equipment.

The following points should be taken into consideration before positioning your computer:

- avoid extreme temperatures, high humidity, dust and direct sunlight
- keep the air vents free and not too near a wall
- an adequate number of power sockets to connect the computer and additional units
- an adequate amount of work space around the computer
- radio and TV receivers should be connected to a different power circuit from the computer

#### ■ ON/OFF switch/Reset switch

The computer ON/OFF and Reset switches are located on the front of the CPU. The Reset switch enables the system to be restarted without turning the computer off (warm start).

**WARNING:**Never press the Reset key while running a program. The data present in the working memory is then destroyed.

#### Keyboard operating switch

Check that the keyboard operating switch is at the "off/off" setting, thus activating the MF mode. The keyboard switch is located on the under side of the keyboard, and can be adjusted through a small hole in the keyboard base.

#### Keyboard angle adjustment

The keyboard angle can be adjusted by swivelling out the supports on the under side of the keyboard.

### Connection to the central processor unit (CPU)

### ■ Connecting up

Before connecting the computer to the power supply, check that the data on the data plate coincides with the local voltage. The data plates can be found on the back or base of the CPU, and on the back of the monitor.

The CPU can be adjusted according to the power supply. The switch can be found either in the CPU, in the power supply unit, or at the back of the CPU.

#### ■ Keyboard connection

Connect the keyboard via the keyboard cable into the round socket at the back of the central processing unit (CPU).

#### ■ Mouse connection (not for all systems)

The mouse connection socket it positioned, according to the model, either at the side or the back of the CPU.

#### ■ Monitor connection

A signal cable and power cable are required to connect the display. Connect the signal cable to the monitor and to the CPU, tightening the screws where necessary. Connect the power cable between the monitor and, depending on the monitor model, either to the socket at the back of the CPU, or directly into a power socket. To prevent the monitor overheating, ensure that the air vents are free and that it is not placed directly on a soft base or too near a heat source.

To avoid color distortion, never place a color monitor directly on the CPU. Always use the base provided.

#### ■ Printer connection

Where a printer is to be connected, it must be attached to the parallel or serial port located at the back of the CPU. The serial port must be used for serial printers, and parallel port for parallel printers.

#### ■ Power cable

Plug the power cable into the power connection port at the back of the CPU. Plug the other end of the power cable into a properly earthed (grounded) wall socket.

F1 - F12 Program function keys

The function of these keys is dependent on the program being used and must be ascertained from the relevant program manual.

Where no program is in operation, the user can allocate certain functions to these keys, such as:

- recalling constants in text editing
- entering command sequences, etc.

Characters

The characters are entered as with a typewriter. When entered together with the Shift or A key, the characters are entered as capitals.

The Shift key also engages the symbols depicted on the upper part of certain keys.

When the Caps Lock function is activated, the corresponding indicator lamp lights up. When engaged, all letters are written in capitals, but numbers and symbols remain in lower case. Press the key again to turn the function off.

Spacebar

This key moves the cursor one position to the right.

 $\leftarrow$ 

This function deletes the character to the left of the cursor. All the other entries in the line, to the right of the deleted character, move one space back.

Return or Enter or J

This key confirms the command entered, which is then executed. Within text, it enters a line feed.

Control (Ctrl)

The keyboard has two identical control keys. The key must be pressed simultaneously with another key to activate and deactivate various functions.

Alt or AltGr

This key must be pressed simultaneously with another key to access various functions or print characters.

Esc

The function of this key is dependent on the program used.

PrtSc

Pressing this key causes a hard copy printout of the screen contents.

SysRq

The function of this key is dependent on the program used.

Scroll-lock

The function of this key depends on the program used.

Pause or Control + S

The screen contents can be halted during automatic procedures, or when lists are being displayed, e.g. after the DIR command. Press any key to continue.

### **Keyboard summary**

Insert

When activated, this function enables the entries at the cursor position to be overwritten; e.g. a wrong character is overwritten with the correct character, and there is no need to delete. Press the key again to turn the function off.

Home

The function of this key depends on the program being used. It can serve, for example, to access an entry mask within an entry field, or to move to the first typing line on the screen.

PgUp PgDn

The screen contents are scrolled page for page up or down.

Delete

This function deletes the character at the cursor position. All the other entries in the line, to the right of the deleted character, move one space back.

End

Depending on the program being used, this key sets the cursor either on the last screen line, or at the end of the line.

Num-Lock

Pressing this key converts the keyboard to numeric mode for quicker numeric input. The Num Lock indicator lamp illuminates. This function is only for numeric input, no calculation is carried out. Press the key again to turn the function off, whereby the text editing mode is automatically engaged.

Cursor movement keys

The cursor movement keys move the cursor in the direction of the relevant arrow, in space units, vertically and horizontally.

Control + P

This combination results in all subsequent entries being not only displayed, but also sent to the printer and printed out. Press the combination again to turn the function off.

Control + Break or Control + C

This key combination interrupts the operating system.

Control + Alt + Delete

This key combination causes the operating system to be reloaded, without the need to turn the complete system off. (Warm start).

Keyboard buffer

The keyboard operates via an input buffer which ensures that no entry is lost, and that the input sequence is maintained, even with extremely fast input.

Automatic repeat

Most of the keys repeat their function when held down.

Disks are sensitive magnetic storage media. Their function and reliability depend, to a great deal, on how they are handled. For this reason, attention should be paid to the following points.

- Remove disks from the drives after use. Avoid touching the surface of the disks
- Never expose disks to dust, dirt, direct sunlight, high temperatures or humid conditions.
- Never bend disks
- Never expose disks to magnetic articles
- Never try to clean disks

#### ■ Disk capacity

Two types of disk are available for your computer:

- a) Installed disk drive
   For 3.5 inch disks with a standard storage capacity of 720 Kb and higher storage capacity of 1.44 Mb.
- External disk drive (auxiliary box)
   For 5.25 inch disks with a storage capacity of 1.2 Mb and 360 Kb.
   The 3.5 inch drive installed in the computer enables both 720 Kb and 1.44 Mb disks to be formatted, and data to be stored and recalled.

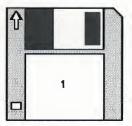
### ■ Write protection

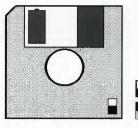
Disks can be "write protected", which means that they are protected against being inadvertently overwritten, deleted or altered.

3.5 inch disks

(1) is the label

A small slide serves to write protect the disk. When the small opening (2) is uncovered the disk is write protected. When the opening is covered (3), the disk is not protected.





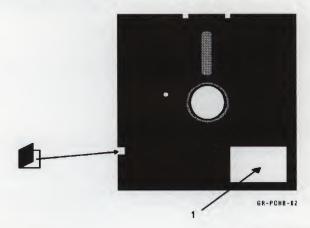


### **Disks**

5.25 inch disks

The process is opposite to that of the 3.5 inch disk.

A sticker works to write protect the disk. When the notch is covered, the disk is write protected; and vice versa, when the notch is uncovered, the disk is not protected.



■ Inserting a 3.5 inch disk

Push the disk until it clicks into place.

To remove the disk, push the ejection button. The disk is partially ejected, and can then be removed from the computer by hand.

■ Inserting a 5.25 inch disk

Insert the disk with the write protection notch to the left. Turn the lock lever to "close" the drive.

### C.1 Installation

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### General information

This chapter contains general information, explanations and help regarding program installations and modifications for particular purposes.

It is important to have the relevant user program installation documentation.

### Operating system

After turning on the system, the operating system is loaded into the working memory. An operating system is a collection of programs and routines which are loaded from a disk or hard disk into the working memory, thus enabling a range of tasks to be carried out. The tasks are carried out by entering commands.

With the MS-DOS operating system, for example, the COPY command enables information to be copied from disk to disk, disk to hard disk and hard disk to disk. The DISKCOPY command results in the duplication of complete disk contents. A list of the operating system commands and their functions is described in the documentation delivered with the software.

### ■ User programs

User programs are software programs which enable the operator to carry out specific tasks. User programs are available for practically every sphere of business and private requirements. All software programs are delivered with the relevant documentation, which explains the loading and working procedures.

#### ■ Readme files

Efforts are constantly being made to include all the latest technological developments and adaptions in your computer before it is supplied.

Where necessary, the relevant information has been provided in the

Read.P1, Read.P2 etc. files. These files are automatically recalled with the Readme batch file.

It is recommended to read through these files before starting up or extending your system.

Simply enter the command: Readme and press RETURN

All the files stored are displayed in sequence, so that you can retrieve the latest information relevant to your system configuration.

### **■** System start

Turn on all the peripheral equipment, such as monitor, printer, etc.

With MS-DOS 3.3 the installation disk automatically creates the operating system. If this is not the case, proceed as follows.

#### Operating system disk

The original MS-DOS disk, delivered with the system, contains all the necessary files and commands to operate the computer. It must, therefore be handled with care. As it is difficult to know which configuration the operator will require, the first step is to create two important files, the **AUTOEXEC.BAT**, and **CONFIG.SYS** files, on the disk, in the country variation required. The MS-DOS documentation provides a detailed description of these files.

Insert the DOS disk in drive A, as previously described, and turn the system on.

#### ■ Power on diagnostics

Each time the computer is turned on, a number of basic tests are automatically made. As each test is performed, a message is displayed on the screen. On completion of the tests the screen displays a concluding message. Screen prompts or error messages can occur during this process, which may be of importance. The subsequent procedure is, however, self evident, and are therefore not dealt with here.

Should the message:

Non system disk or disk error

appear, the system disk has not been inserted in drive  ${\bf A}$ . Insert the disk and press any key to continue.

#### Note:

If the computer does not start after turning on, e.g. no lamp illuminates, or if the display does not show the "power on self test", check that the power cable from the wall socket is securly fixed at both ends, and that all units are correctly connected to each other and to the power supply.

When everything has been carried out correctly, and the loading procedure is over, the screen displays:

Current date: xx xx xxxx New date: dd-mm-yy:

At this point, no country variation has been activated, the keyboard is in ASCII mode. Skip the above "Date" and subsequent "Time" messages by entering RETURN s; (this can be carried out later, after the installation, in the required country variation). On the screen, the command awaiting A> appears. All of the following entries into the operating system can be made in both small or capital letters. In order to simplify the keyboard operation, the required keyboard country variation can now be entered. This is done by entering KEYB followed by a space then the relevant country code taken from the table below.

Example:

for United Kingdom:

Enter: KEYB UK and press RETURN

or, for Germany:

Enter: KEYB GR and press RETURN

#### Note:

The RETURN key is sometimes called the ENTER key.

### **General information**

Code	Character set	Command
US	United States	KEYB US (Standard)
FR	France	KEYB FR
GR	Germany	KEYB GR
IT	Italy	KEYB IT
SP	Spain	KEYB SP
UK	United Kingdom	KEYB UK
PO	Portugal	KEYB PO
SG	Swiss-German	KEYB SG
SF	Swiss-French	KEYB SF
DF	Denmark	KEYB DK
BE	Belgium	KEYB BE
NL	Netherlands	KEYB NL
NO	Norway	KEYB NO
LA	Latin America	KEYB LA
SV	Sweden	KEYB SV
SU	Finland	KEYB SU

If KEYB is entered without a country code, the screen displays the current character set and relevant code page.

The key combination  $\boxed{\text{Control}} + \boxed{\text{Alt}} + \boxed{\text{F1}}$  switches the keyboard to the standard US character set; and  $\boxed{\text{Control}} + \boxed{\text{Alt}} + \boxed{\text{F2}}$  switches the keyboard back to the country variation initially set.

Olystar can now be used in the country variation required. When the system is turned off, each restart requires that the keyboard code be entered. It is, therefore, sensible to create an autostart file within the AUTOEXEC.BAT to ensure that each time the computer is started the country character set is automatically loaded.

### ■ Preparing MS-DOS

The following section describes the creation of the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files for use with MS-DOS.

MS-DOS can be used without these files; however, they are very helpful in executing commands, working with user programs and the better use of computer equipment. They also enable the operator to save time by carrying out various tasks automatically on starting up the system.

#### ■ Creating an AUTOEXEC:BAT file

When the system is turned on, MS-DOS searches for a file called AUTOEXEC.BAT. This file carries out all the commands required to start MS-DOS. The file can be prepared, for example, to carry out procedures necessary for MS-DOS to operate a user program.

To determine whether an AUTOEXEC.BAT already exist, enter the DIR command, e.g. DIR/P and press RETURN, and the existing files are listed on the screen. If one does not exist, it can be created using the COPY CON or EDLIN command (see MS-DOS documentation).

If one exists, the file contents can be displayed by entering the TYPE AUTOEXEC.BAT command.

#### Note:

If an AUTOEXEC.BAT file exists, and the COPY CON AUTOEXEC.BAT command is entered, the existing file will be overwritten, deleting the old contents, when the prompt:

Is this desired?

is answered with Y(Yes).

Creating a new file:

This example is limited to simply the entry sequence.

Remove the write protection on the disk.

Enter: COPY CON AUTOEXEC.BATand press RETURN

Enter: KEYB UKand press RETURN

Press: Control + Z Press: RETURN

COPY= command to copy
CON= console/keyboard
AUTOEXEC.BAT= new file name
Control + Z = confirms the command is complete
RETURN = executes the command.

The screen message:

1 file copied

appears.

It is also possible to load user programs, from a disk or hard disk, in this way. The program commands must be entered as described above. Then, after turning on, the operating system is loaded and the system is started right up to the user program.

Further information concerning the **AUTOEXEC.BAT** file is available in the MS-DOS manuals.

#### ■ Creating a CONFIG:SYS file

When the system is turned on, MS-DOS searches for a file called CONFIG.SYS. This file contains information with which the operator can prepare MS-DOS for using computer equipment and user programs.

To determine whether a CONFIG.SYS file already exist, enter the DIR command, e.g. DIR/P and press RETURN, and the existing files are listed on the screen. If one does not exist, it can be created using the COPY CON or EDLIN command (see MS-DOS documentation).

If one exists, the file contents can be displayed by entering the TYPE CONFIG.SYS command.

The CONFIG.SYS file must be created in order that the system can be started containing the required Date and Time format. The country variation, in respect of Date, Time and Currency is entered with the COUNTRY command.

### **General information**

#### Country/Keyboard table

USA	001
Belgium	031
France	033
Spain	034
Italy	039
Swizerland	041
UK	044
Denmark	045
Sweden	046
Norway	047
Germany	049
Australia	061
Finland	358
Israel	972

The valid country code, e.g. for USA, is 001.

The following example is limited to simply the entry sequence.

Enter: COPY CON CONFIG.SYS and press RETURN

Enter: COUNTRY=001(or variation required) and press RETURN

Press: Control + Z Press: RETURN

> COPY= command to copy CON= console/keyboard CONFIG.SYS= new file name COUNTRY=001= country code

Control + Z = confirms the command is complete

**RETURN** = executes the command.

The screen displays the message:



#### 1 file copied

The CONFIG.SYS file carries out the newly entered commands when the system is subsequently restarted.

More detailed information regarding the CONFIG.SYS file is available in the MS-DOS documentation.

### ■ Creating a backup copy

This section describes how to make backup copies. It is extremely important to make a backup copy of the DOS system disk, and later, to duplicate important data.

Firstly, a copy of the MS-DOS system disk must be made.

Label the copy, when finished, and store the original in a safe place in case it be required again should the copy become damaged.

The MS-DOS disk contains a program called DISKCOPY.EXE which is used to copy disk contents. Before using the command, a second, empty disk must also be at hand, but it need not be formatted.

#### ■ Systems with two disk drives

- 1. Start MS-DOS with the MS-DOS master disk in drive A.
- 2. Make sure that a blank disk is in drive B.
- 3. At the MS-DOS prompt, type the following:

#### DISKCOPY A: B:

Press the RETURN key.
 If you make a mistake when typing this command, such as misspelling it, MS-DOS displays the following error message:

Bad command or file name

A>

To correct this error, retype the command, and check the spelling before you press the RETURN key. Your screen should look like this:

A>DISKCOPY A: B:

Insert SOURCE disk in drive A: Insert TARGET disk in drive B:

Press any key when ready . . .

Press any key to start the DISKCOPY program.
 The disk copying process takes a little time.
 When the DISKCOPY program is complete, MS-DOS asks:

Copy another? (Y/N)

- 6. Enter N (for "No") to end the DISKCOPY program.
- Systems with one disk drive
  - 1. Start MS-DOS with the MS-DOS disk in drive A.
  - 2. At the MS-DOS prompt, type the following:

DISKCOPY

Press the <u>RETURN</u> key.
 If you make a mistake when typing this command, such as misspelling it, MS -DOS displays the following error message:

### **General information**

Bad command or file name A>

To correct this error, retype the command, and check the spelling before you press the RETURN key. Your screen should look like this:

Insert TARGET disk in drive A:

Press any key when ready . . .

4. In this case, the system disk is also the target disk, therefore you can press any key. The disk contents are read into the working memory. Remove the MS-DOS disk, put the blank disk into the drive, and press any key. You may need to insert a number of disks to complete the copy process.

When the copying process is complete, MS-DOS asks:

Copy another? (Y/N)

5. Type N (for "No") to end the DISKCOPY program.

### ■ Preparing a hard disk

If your computer has a hard disk, you should copy all the files from the MS-DOS master disk and utility program disk onto the hard disk.

MS-DOS can then be started directly from the hard disk, and not from a disk.

Before you can copy the MS-DOS files onto your hard disk, you may need to configure it first with the FDISK command, then format it with the FORMAT C: /S command.

### ■ Copying files on the hard disk

You cannot copy files onto your hard disk by using the DISKCOPY command. The DISKCOPY command works only for copying from one disk to another. To copy your MS-DOS master disk onto a hard disk (drive C), follow these steps:

- 1. Make sure that the MS-DOS master disk is in drive A.
- 2. At the MS-DOS prompt, type the following command:

COPY \*.\* C:

This command tells MS-DOS to copy all files in drive A to drive C.

Press the <u>RETURN</u> key.
 The copy program then lists each file on the screen as it is copied. When the process is complete, MS-DOS shows you how many files it has copied.
 If the message

Invalid drive specification

appears, refer to "Preparing a hard disk" FDISK and FORMAT C: /S. Then continue with COPY \*.\* C:.

Remove the MS-DOS disk and repeat the process using the utilities disk. Remove the disk and restart the system from the hard disk.

The system executes all the previously described routines. The hard disk installation is confirmed by the appearance of the command awaiting **C>**.

If the message Non-system disk appears, refer to "Preparing a hard disk" FORMAT C: /S.

### **D.1 Options**

D.2	Assembly and dismantling of extensions
D.2	Electrostatic precautions

D.2 Diagnosic tests

D.2 Installation and removal of integrated circuits (ICs)

D.3 Switches and jumpers D.4 Other system extensions

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Keyboard

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### Assembly and dismantling of extensions

### **■** Electrostatic precautions

If they are handled incorrectly, some of the components may be damaged by an electrostatic discharge. The following precautions will help avoid electrostatic discharge problems:

- do not install the computer in an area known to give electrostatic problems; e.g. some carpets are not anti-static
- do not handle the printed circuit boards (PCBs) more than necessary
- hold the PCBs by their edges, so not touching the components
- before disconnecting the computer from the power source, touch a metal part of the computer. This ensures that there is no potential difference between you and the computer
- the installation of extensions should be carried out with the main computer switch "Off", and the power cable dissconnected at the mains
- complete all installation work without interruption

#### Note:

Only install the extensions approved for your computer, otherwise damage could occur. They must also be installed according to the local electricity regulations.

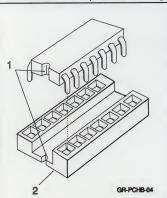
### Diagnosic tests

After installing an option, always use any available diagnostic routines to check that the computer is in working order. Some options may require special test routines not included in the standard diagnostics. In such cases, a special diagnostics disk is included with the option.

### ■ Installation and removal of integrated circuits (ICs)

#### Installation

With some kits it is necessary to install integrated circuits (ICs) into sockets that are already provided on the printed circuit board. Before starting to install a kit containing ICs, carefully examine an IC from the kit and a socket where the IC is to be installed. Note the precautions regarding electrostatic energy previously given.



Check that none of the pins on the ICs are bent. Ensure that the IC is the right way round, notch on notch (1).

Carefully push the IC into its socket (2). Check that all the pins are in their sockets, and that the IC is correctly placed.

## Assembly and dismantling of extensions

#### Removal

To remove the IC, carefully pry it out vertically, with the aid of a small, flat-bladed screwdriver.

### Switches and jumpers

Some switches are contained on the boards which must be set correctly to correspond to the system configuration of the computer. The switches need only be adjusted when new units have been installed into the system whereby the configuration has been altered.

In addition to DIP (dual inline packages) switches, jumpers are also installed, which open or close certain circuits within the system.

#### **DIP Switches**

There are usually four to eight DIP switches in a block with individual switches numbered consecutively. Although slide switches or rocker switches may be used as DIP switches, they look different and are turned on and off in a different manner.

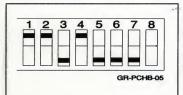


For a slide switch, push the protruding slide handle to the side marked ON for an on setting. Push the protruding slide handle to the other side (usually unmarked) for an off setting.



For a rocker switch, push down the side of the rocker marked ON for an on setting or push down the side marked OFF for an off setting. When the rocker switch is set ON, the on side of the rocker is recessed below the surface of the switch package top and the other side of the rocker is flush with top of the switch package.

The switch settings of both types of switches are depicted as below:



A darkened square at the top of a switch indicates ON and a darkened square at the bottom of a switch indicates OFF. On a slide switch, a darkened square at the top (ON) requires that you push the switch knob to the ON position. On a rocker switch, you must depress the ON side of the switch.

### Assembly and dismantling of extensions

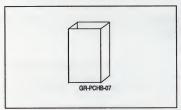
If neither the top nor the bottom is darkened, the switch does not require a setting for the option explained or may be in either position. The markings on some switches may vary:

"Open" is the same as "On"

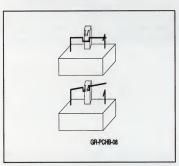
"Closed" is the same as "Off".

#### Jumpers

These can be set to "closed" or "open" positions. There are two types of jumpers used on the equipment:



One type is an electrical bridge encapsulated in plastic to be placed onto connecting pins. It is "closed" when it is set to its corresponding pins and "open" when it is not set.



The second type is a spring wire and hook, where the wire can be hooked ("closed") or free ("open").

### ■ Other system extensions



Information specific to installations in your system is available in the relevant configuration manual.

### Inbuilt video port (15-pin D-type) Only for on-board VGA adapter.

Display Type		Pin No.	
Monochrome	Color		
No Pin	Red	1	
Mono	Green	2	
No Pin	Blue	3	
No Pin	No Pin		
Self Test	Self Test	5	
Dummy Pin	Red Rtn	4 5 6 7	
Mono Řtn	Green Rtn	7	
No Pin	Blue Rtn	8 9	
No Pin	No Pin	9	
Digital G	Digital G	10	
No Pin	Digital G	11	
Digital G	No Pin	12	
Hsync	Hsync	13	
Vsync	Vsync	14	
No Pin	No Pin	15	

### Keyboard and mouse connection

Signal	Pin No
Data	1
Reserved	2
Ground	3
+ 5 Vdc	4
Clock	5
Reserved	6

### Technical data

# Pin assignment

### Serial interface pin assignment 25-pin COM1

Pin 1	Chassis Ground
Pin 2	Transmitted Data
Pin 3	Received Data
Pin 4	Request to Send
Pin 5	Clear to Send
Pin 6	Data Set Ready
Pin 7	Signal Ground
Pin 8	Received Line Signal Detector
Pin 9	NC
Pin 10	NC
Pin 11	NC
Pin 12	NC
Pin 13	NC
Pin 14	NC
Pin 15	NC
Pin 16	NC
Pin 17	NC
Pin 18	NC
Pin 19	NC
Pin 20	Data Terminal Ready
Pin 21	NC
Pin 22	Ring Indicator
Pin 23	NC
Pin 24	NC
Pin 25	NC .

### Serial interface pin assignment 9-pin COM2

Pin 1	Carrier detect	
Pin 2	Receive data	
Pin 3	Transmit data	
Pin 4	Data Terminal Ready	
Pin 5	Signal Ground	
Pin 6	Data Set Ready	
Pin 7	Request To Send	
Pin 8	Clear To Send	
Pin 9	Ring Indicator	

### Parallel interface pin assignment

Pin 1	Strobe	
Pin 2	Data Line 0	
Pin 3	Data Line 1	
Pin 4	Data Line 2	
Pin 5	Data Line 3	
Pin 6	Data Line 4	
Pin 7	Data Line 5	
Pin 8	Data Line 6	
Pin 9	Data Line 7	
Pin 10	Acknowledge/	
Pin 11	Busy	
Pin 12	PE	
Pin 13	Select	
Pin 14	Auto Feed	
Pin 15	Error	
Pin 16	Initialize Printer	
Pin 17	Select Input	
Pin 18 - 25	Ground	

# Pin assignment

### ■ Allocation of I/O addresses

Hex Range	Device	
000-01F	DMA controller-1 8237A-5	7
020-03F	Interrupt controller-1 8259A	
040-05F	Timer 8254-2	
060-06F	Keyboard controller 8742	
070-07F	Real-time clock, NMI mask	
080-09F	DMA page register	
0A0-0BF	Interrupt controller-2 8259A	
0C0-0DF	DMA controller-2 8237A-5	
0F0-	Clear math coprocessor busy	
0F1-	Reset math coprocessor	
0F8-0FF	Math coprocessor	
1F0-1F8	Hard disk drive controller	
278-27F	Parallel printer port 2	
2F8-2FF	Serial port 2	
300-31F	Prototype card	
360-36F	Reserved	
378-37E	Parallel printer port 1	
380-38F	SDLC. Bisynchronous 2	
3A0-3AF	SDLC. Bisynchronous 1	
.3B0-3BF	Monochrome display, printer adapter	
3B4-3B5	VGA Subsystem	
3C6-3C9	Video DAC	
3C0-3CF	Enhanced graphics adapter	
3D0-3DF	Color/graphics monitor adapter	
3F0-3F7	Diskette drive controller	
3F8-3FF	Serial port 1	

### ■ System memory summary

The following table shows how the system and I/O addresses are divided.

lex Range	Definition	Function		
FFFFF E0000	128 KB system ROM	Select the same ROM locations as 0E0000-0FFFFF		
FDFFFF 100000	Maximum memory 15 MB	I/O channel memory expansion option (100000-17FFFF built-in)		
OFFFFF OF0000	64 KB ROM	ROM on system board		
0EFFFF 0E0000	64 KB ROM	Reserved on system board		
0DFFFF 0C8000	96 KB I/O expansion ROM	Reserved for ROM on I/O adapters		
0C7FFF 0C0000	32 KB Video ROM	Reserved for VGA/EGA ROM		
0BFFFF 0A0000	128 KB video RAM	Graphics display buffer		
09FFFF 000000	640 KB	Reserved for operating system		

# Pin assignment

### ■ Hard disk table

Туре	Cylinder	Heads	Write Prec	Land Zone	Sect/Tracl
0 ind	licates no SC	SI or hard	disk		
1	306	4	128	305	17
2	615	4	300	615	17
3	615	6	300	615	17
4		8			
4	940		512	940	17
5 6	940	6	512	940	17
6	615	4	0FFFFH	615	17
7	462	8	256	511	17
8	733	5	0FFFFH	733	17
9	900	15	0FFFFH	901	17
10	820	3	0FFFFH	820	17
11	855	5	0FFFFH	855	17
12	855	7	0FFFFH	855	17
13	306	8	128	319	17
14	733	7	0FFFFH	733	17
15	reserved	'	0111111	733	17
16	612	4	0	663	17
17	977	5	300	977	17
18	977	7	0FFFFH	977	17
19	1024	7	512	1023	17
20	733	5	300	732	17
21	733	7	300	732	17
22	733	5 —	300	732	17
23	306	4	0	336	17
24	612	4	305	663	17
25	306	4	0FFFFH		
				340	17
26	612	4	0FFFFH	670	17
27	698	7	300	732	17
28	976	5	488	977	17
29	306	4	0	340	17
30	611	4	306	663	17
31	732	7	300	732	17
32	1023	5	<b>OFFFFH</b>	1023	17
33-35	reserved				
36	1024	5	0FFFFH	1024	17
37-44	reserved		0111111	1027	.,
			055551	1001	
45	1024	8	0FFFFH	1024	17
46-59	reserved				
60	1024	9	0	1023	17
61	1224	7	0	1223	17
62	1224	11	Ö	1223	17
63	1224	15	Ö	1223	17
64	1224	8	ő	1223	17
65	1224	11	0	1223	17
66	918	11	0	1223	
			0		17
67	925	9	U	926	17

# Pin assignment

Туре	Cylinder	Heads	Write Prec	Land Zone	Sect/Track
68	1024	10	0	1023	17
69	1024	12	0	1023	17
70	1024	13	0	1023	17
71	1024	14	0	1023	17
72	1024	2	0	1023	17
73	1024	16	0	1023	17
74	918	15	0	1023	17
75	820	6	0	820	17
76	1024	5	512	1023	17
77	1024	5 8 7	512	1023	17
78	1224	7	<b>OFFFFH</b>	1023	17
79	1224	11	0FFFFH	1023	17
80	1224	15	0FFFFH	1023	17
81	1024	7	0FFFFH	1023	17
82	1024	11	0FFFFH	1023	17
83	1024	15	0FFFFH	1023	17
84	776	8	0FFFFH	775	33
85	926	13	0FFFFH	926	17
86	805	4	0FFFFH	805	26
87	976	5	0FFFFH	976	17
88	745	4	0FFFFH	760	28
89	747	2	OFFFFH	760	28
90	782	2 2 8	0FFFFH	862	28
91	1366	8	0FFFFH	1366	38
92-254	reserved				
255	user defined				



# Keyboard

EURO-Version with 48 character keys and 102 input combinations.

## **Dimensions**

Data output:

Width: 470 mm Height: 30 mm Depth: 195 mm Weight: 1.5 kg

Keyboard angle: 6° (height adjustable) Voltage: ±5 V DC ±5% Power supply: typ. 200 mA

Interface: bidirectional, serial synchron,

Mini plug

Sliding switches: XT, AT or MF mode

LED display: Caps lock, Num lock and Scoll lock

Data format: The data is transferred to and from the keyboard

in IBM synchro. format Open collector TTL

Automatic All keys have an auto. repeat function. repeat function: Repeat and delay time is adjustable. Keyboard self test:

After turning on the system, or on request, the

system completes a dianostic test. Intermediate repeat and delay times are Features:

selectable. LED control - external control.

# M.1 Appendix

- M.2 General information
- M.2 Upkeep
- M.3 Explanation of terminology
- M.5 FCC text (applies to USA only)
- M.6 Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damage



# General information

In order to keep the computer functioning properly, the following points should be noted:

- After turning off the computer, wait a few seconds (approx. 1/2 min.), allowing the hard disk to stop, before turning on again.
- Connect or remove the power cable only when the system is turned off.
- Protect the computer from extreme temperatures, high humidity, direct sunlight and heat sources.
- The system is secured against overheating, according to VDE regulations. Ensure that the air vents on the montor and CPU are free. Make sure that no liquids can get into the system. Where the system is subject to a dusty atmosphere, regular maintenence by the customer service is advantageous.
- When large files are being created or edited, regular storing on disk, hard disk or streamer tape is sensible, so reducing the possibility of loss of data, for instance, through a sudden power failure.

# ■ Upkeep

To clean the system regularly we recomend:

- AEG Olympia Plastic Clean for all plastic parts
- AEG Olympia Tele Clean for the screen

Never use solvents.

Before cleaning the monitor and CPU housing remove the power cable.

**CGMA** 

Color Graphic Monochrome Adapter. Describes the type of monitor adapter and display, i.e. can support

Command symbol

monochrome, color, text and graphic applications.

When the >symbol appears on the screen, the operating system is ready to receive a command.

Coprocessor

A special integrated circuit that can be added to the main processor board to enhance the mathematical capabilities of the computer.

Cursor

A flashing mark on the screen of the display that shows where data entered from the keyboard will appear.

Disk Operating System. The most commonly used

DOS

operating system. The most commonly used operating system software for personal computers and similar equipment.

**Destination disk** 

A disk to which data is transferred (see Source Disk). Also referred to as the Target disk.

**Diagnostics** 

Test routines to check that the system is functioning correctly. These routines are performed automatically on turning on the computer, or contained on special disks, or both.

Disk

A flexible magnetic disk, permanently enclosed in a semirigid cover with slots for access by the read/write heads. Also called diskette.

Disk drive

A device for the recording and retrieving of data on removable disks.

**EGA** 

Enhanced Graphic Adapter. Describes the type of monitor adapter and display, i.e. can support both color and graphic applications in different resolutions. It can also be switched to emulate CGMA

File block

A subassembly, within the housing, that contains drives (flexible, hard or streamer tape) and their connectors.

Hard disk drive

A device that has a non-removable disk for the recording and retrieving of data. Normally has much greater storage capacity than a flexible disk drive. Also called Fixed Disk Drive.

Hardware

The physical equipment that constitutes the computer, i.e. main processor unit, keyboard, display, printer.

LED

Light Emitting Diodes. An electronic device that can emit visible light. The light is available in different colors and because of their small size and current requirements

LEDs are often used as indicator lamps.

Main memory

The main storage area that is contained on the Main processor board.

Main processor board

A printed circuit board that contains the processor and other key elements that form the basis of the computer. The additional memory that is contained on printed circuit

**Memory expansion** 

boards that may be optionally added to the system. Also called Display Adapter. Is a printed circuit board with a connector for the display. This PC provides the interface

Monitor adapter

between the display and the computer.

Operating system

The software that controls the computer so that it responds in the desired way to the application program.

# **Explanation of terminology**

Parallel port A 25-pin connector used for the data cable of an external

parallel type unit, such as a printer or plotter. Peripherals External devices that are connected by cables to the

computer, such as printers, etc.

Personality board A printed circuit board that complements the main processor board. Provides the additional basic features required in the computer. Also called a Multifunctions

Board.

Processor frequency

Software

Workstation

The speed at which the processor runs. Normally, the higher the frequency, the faster the computer operates. RAM Random Access Memory. After turning on the computer. the RAM memory is empty. The RAM memory contains information only after loading a program, or entering

information via the keyboard.

ROM Read Only Memory. The ROM BIOS is a collection of initialization routines which create a link between the operating system, or user program, and the input/output interfaces, such as disk drive and hard disk drive. The operating system and and user programs use parts of the ROM BIOS as a subroutine. ROM BIOS has the task of

loading MS-DOS.

This memory can only be read in, and cannot be altered. The memory contents remain when the system is turned

Serial Port A 25-pin or 9-pin connector used for the data cable of an external serial type device such as, a printer or modem. SIMM Bank on the main board for Single line Memory Module.

Programs that control the operation of the computer. Available in various forms, such as application, operating

system or programming language.

Source disk A disk from which data is transferred (see Destination

Disk).

Strapping The setting of switches or jumpers so that certain features

are enabled or disabled.

System A collective term for the elements that make up a

computer, such as main processor unit, keyboard, display,

software etc.

User program The software that instructs the computer to perform a specific function, such as payroll or sales analysis.

A computer like unit with a keyboard and display. Usually

connected via a communications network to a main frame

computer.

# FCC text (applies to USA only)

This AEG Olympia equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency. If it is not installed and used in accordance with the operating instructions and service manual, it may interfere with radio or television reception. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class B computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of Federal Communication Commission (FCC) rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operating this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference. In this case, the user is responsible for correcting the interference.

# Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damage

(Failure to comply with these instructions may prejudice any claim under the policy) Secure rights of recovery from third parties by immediately arranging for said loss or damage to be surveyed and certified by representatives of the transport undertaking concerned.

Externally apparent loss or damage must be certified by means of an appropriate notation in the way-bill before taking delivery of the goods. In the case of transport by rail, a factual report must in addition be requested from the competent railway authorities. In the case of postal sendings, it must be ensured prior to taking delivery of damaged parcels, etc. that the damage is certified in writing by the competent postal authorities.

Where loss or damage is not externally apparent, i.e. it is not discovered until unpacking, the goods must be left in the state in which they were found and the transport undertaking concerned immeditely requested in writing to certify the loss or damage.

It is imperative that the time-limits stipulated for requesting the transport undertaking to survey and certify loss or damage (lodging of claim) are strictly observed.

The time-limits in the Federal Republic of Germany are as follows:

Postal sendings
 Rail transport
 Road transport
 Adays following receipt of the goods
 Gays following receipt of the goods
 Gays following receipt of the goods

In respect of shipments to countries outside the Federal Republic of Germany, the time-limits prescribed in the country of destination for filing claims against third parties - which generally correspond to the time-limits in Germany - must be observed.

As proof of claim, the following documents must be furnished to the insurers without delay:

- a) The original invoice, together with the documents of carriage (original way-bill, original consigment note and the like).
- b) Report of the competent claims survey agent where necessary.
- c) Loss or damage certification by the transport undertaking in whose custody the goods were located at the time the loss or damage occured, as follows:
  - 1. Transport by rail: Certification by the railway authorities.
  - 2. Postal sendings: Certification by the postal authorities.
  - Transport by road: Report of the driver, accompanied by the remarks of the carriers.
  - Transport by inland waterways: Casualty report of the master of the vessel.
  - 5. Transport by air: Report of the airline company.
  - 6. Storage: Report of the storage point operator.
- d) A calculation of the total claim.
- e) A written statement of subrogation to the insurers by the beneficiary under the contract of carriage.

# Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damage

Jurisdiction shall be restricted to either the place at which the certificate or policy was issued or the place at which underwriters have their Head Office.

	d that the following text be used when applying to the ort undertakings for survey and certification of loss or
	arance Office at the arrival railway station in
	fice, Forwarding Agents or Carriers, as the case may be)
The containing in an a	(description of goods and markings)
dispatched by	(consignor)
	to
damage. Upon un damaged and/or s authorised represe certify the loss and	he was taken delivery of at this vation, having revealed no external signs of loss or packing, however, it was found that the contents had been stolen during transit. It is therefore requested that an entative be dispatched as soon as possible to survey and d/or damage. The consignment is still in the state in which image was discovered, at my home (at my e site):
(street and house	number)
Witnesses:	

Appendix

Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damage

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# Alphabetical index

Function, page

Function, page

# Replacement of Lithium Battery Warning Notice

This supplement contains additional information to equipment containing lithium batteries, e.g. Olystar computers.

## **English**

### CAUTION

Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced.

Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

Discard used batteries according to manufacturer's instructions.

## Danish

## **ADVARSEL**

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosionsfare ved fejlagtig håndtering. Udskiftning må kun ske med batteri af samme fabrikat og type.

Levér det brugte batteri tilbage til leverandøren.

## Norwegian

## ADVARSEL

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosjonsfare.

Ved utskifting benyttes kun batteri som anbefalt av apparatfabrikanten.

Brukt batteri returneres apparatleverandøren.

#### Swedish

#### VARNING

Explosionsfara vid felaktigt batteribyte.

Använd samma batterityp eller en ekvivalent typ som rekommenderas av apparattillverkaren.

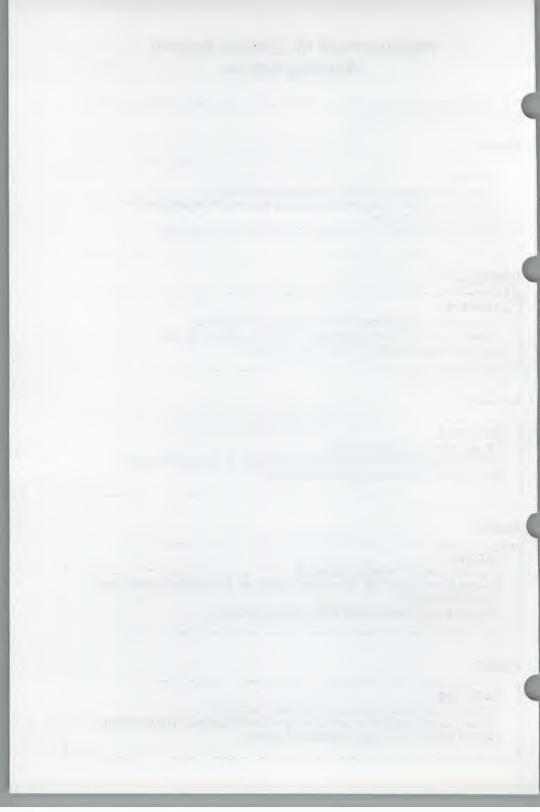
Kassera använt batteri enligt fabrikantens instruktion.

## **Finnish**

## **VAROITUS**

Paristo voi räjähtää, jos se on virheellisesti asennettu.

Vaihda paristo ainoastaan laitevalmistajan suosittelemaan tyyppiin. Hävitä käytetty paristo valmistajan ohjeiden mukaisesti.



#### USA

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## United Kingdom

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